TRUST TEXT BOOK

FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Courageous Treatment of a Vexatious Problem That Will Be Discussed by Both the Great Parties.

DIFFERENCES OF TREATMENT

THE DEMOCRATS WILL RELY ON AN ANTI-TRUST AGITATION.

Republicans Will Present Carefully Formulated Opinions, Based on Known Facts of the Situation.

PLANS FOR REMEDIAL LAWS

CURB TO BE PUT ON MONOPOLIES INJURIOUS TO THE PEOPLE.

No Agitation That Would Injure Legitimate Industrial or Commercial Progress-Work of the Past.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The treatment given trusts in the Republican campaign moderate and fair to the point of being courageous. The usual political talk about trusts for campaign use is vigorous, practically assault and battery. Representative Overstreet, secretary of the Republican campain committee, who has had charge of the preparation of the text-book, has taken a cool and business-like view of the trust question. Inasmuch as the text-books are the handbooks of the speakers for the campaigns and are intended to systematize the arguments to be used, it is a fair inference that the Republicans in the fall congressional campaign will not resort to antitrust agitation, but deal frankly with a vexatious problem, giving reasonable promises in the way of relief, and offering to do as much as possible to curb the power of the trusts without hurting other industries. This is very different from the Democratic

the trust question is clearly defined. That | agreement is for two years. of the Democratic party locks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; ment is wholly unjustified, as the price of that of the Republican party to such re- | wheat has not altered in two years, while tricition as will prevent arhivary advance | the taxes are the same. The cost of livin prices or reduction in wages through ex- ing for poor people and the lower middle clusive control, but not the destruction by | class has been increased steadily and meat legislation or injury by fictitious agitation has been rising for two years past. of legitimate enterprises through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures MANY HURT, SOME KILLED reduced, and permanency of employment

The text-book points out that the Democrats becan their investigation of the trust question in the Fiftieth Congres, when a committeee examined 100 witnesses and took 1,000 pages of testimony, but made no recommendations because no agreement could be reached. It says the Republican party has recognized the limitations of the federal legislature in dealing with institutions which are of exclusive state origin, and not due to any legislation by Congress er executive act in the administration of federal laws. The only power the federal government has to reach these trusts or corporations is where they cross the State lines and touch interstate or foreign commerce. The Republican party has tried to enact laws that would prevent the trusts interfering with interstate commerce.

FIRST ANTI-TRUST PLANK. William Mckinley, as chairman of the some seriously. The injured: Republican national convention of 1888, came forward with the first anti-trust plank. This recorded approval of efforts of States and of federal government to prevent undue discrimination between badly crushed. States, unjust transportation rates between States and unequal burdens in delivering those products controlled by large capitalistic organizations. President Harrison was elected on this plank and called attention to it in his message to Congress. The direct result was the Sherman anti-trust law. the most important legislation of its kind ever consummated. When William Mc-Kinley, as a member of the committee on rules, reported to the House on May 1, 1890, a special rule for the immediate consideration of this anti-trust bill the Democrats oposed him and voted against the rule. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Bland, of Missouri; Springer, of Illinois; Richardson, of Tennessee; McCreary, of Kentucky, and Wilson, of West Virginia, oposed the rule and the bill as the wrong way to deal with

Representative Wilson oposed the bill because it originated a number of new crimes, and he said it would damage the course of trade among the States and bring doubt and uncertainty in many lines of business, both of production and distribution in the country. He said it not only seriously affected the business and prosperity of the country, but the rights and liberties of the people. He laughed at the remedial proposed by beginning the regulation of commerce between States, preventing discrimmation, and offered free trade as the proper trust cure. Tariff reduction is the position taken by the Democrats of this day as a remedy for the evils of trust reigns and various commercial monopolies. There has been but little change in the attitudes of the two parties in a dozen years. That is, if they had to be judged by legislative application and not by random talk. It is into the standing cars, two being teleunderstood that in this campaign the Dem- | scoped. The passengers were imprisoned ocrats will stand for lower tariff as a for nearly an hour and every one of the means of dealing with the trusts. The text- fifteen passengers on the car was more or book points out that the Republican policy has been steady progression along the line inaugurated since the Sherman anti-trust act was passed, on the part of the Legislature to find means of strengthening this act and on the part of the executive in enforcing it. Important cases are cited. It quotes from the message of President Roosevelt showing his recommendations along this

RELATIVE PRODUCTION.

It is declared that trusts have occupied a larger place in public discussion than in actual business life. According to the census report the value of all manufacturing products last year was \$13,044,400,143, while the value of articles made by trusts were \$1,667,350.941, or 12.8 per cent. of the whole, This computation showed 183 trusts with a Ontario & Western Railroad at Hortons, valuation of \$1,500,351,740. In the matter of food supplies, agricultural products not being included unless in a manufactured state, it is shown that \$2,227,702,010 is the total value and that of this \$285,941,066 is the value of the share made by the trusts. This again is 12 per cent, of the total; in fron and steel. 28.4; in tobacco, 26.2, and in metals other than steel and iron, 24; and in liquers and other beverages, 22 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to know that the drink bill of the United States amounted last year to \$425,504,167, of which

193,432,274 was paid to the trusts. This in-

riudes all wines, beers, liquers and beverages of every description, "soft" as well as "hard" drinks and mineral waters.

The lumber industry is more free from the control of the trusts than any other. cludes all wines, beers, liquers and beverages of every description, "soft" as well as "hard" drinks and mineral waters. the control of the trusts than any other. Of a total of \$1,030,906,579 of lumber and its manufactures produced last year, only 2 per cent., or \$20,378,815, was produced by the trusts, and only 4.4 per cent, of the REPUBLICAN HANDBOOK READY textiles. The total value of textiles produced was \$1,637,438,484, and the share of the trusts was \$71,888,802. Paper and printing, leather goods, clay, glass and stone products are also comparatively free from the trusts, as they controlled less than 8 per

> part of the census inquiry is the comparative portion of wage-earners employed by the trusts, the number being only 400,046. or 7.5 per cent. of the total number of 5,308,406 wage-earners employed by all the manufacturing establishments in the United

cent, of each.

The text-book enters into the question of wages paid in establishments which have passed to the control of the trusts. The United States Department of Labor published in its bulletin for July, 1900, the results of a careful investigation of fortyone trusts and industrial combinations, the investigation covering, among other subjects, the dates of formation, capitalization, amount and character of stock and bonds issued, profits, wages, number of employes, and the prices before and after the ombination, etc. The returns are rather incomplete, but the makers of the text-book venture this conclusion:

"As far as statistics were available the report shows in general a greater number of persons employed and higher wages paid in the same establishment after the combination than before. The average annual wages of skilled laborers have increased in ten cases, decreased in one, and remained the same in one, after the com-

NEGRO YOUNG PEOPLE.

They Will Meet in Two Conferences at Atlanta This Week.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.-The negro young people's Christian and educational congresses will be opened in Atlanta next Wednesday afternoon and will continue during the week. Plans for this conference have been made on an extensive scale and an attendance of between five and six | Special to the Indianapolis Journal. thousand colored delegates is expected. Prominent representatives of the race from every portion of the United States text-book, just issued for campaign use, is have signified their intention of being present with a view to studying the problem of the salvation of the race.

CITY OF MEXICO IS SUFFERING FROM A BAKERS' TRUST.

Rich Spaniards Control the Business Have Entered Into a Close Noncompetitive Agreement.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.-There is much popular indignation here over the formaplan of campaign being worked out under | tion of a pool among the bakers of this city Chairman Griggs, who proposes the whole- to raise the price of bread. This trade sale extermination of all trusts. Under the is in the hands of half a dozen rich Spanhead of "Attitude of the Two Parties," is jards from old Spain, who have signed an to be found this paragraph in the book | agreement to charge prices mutually agreed on and not in any way to enter into com-"The attitude of the two great parties on | petition, as they have done hitherto. The

The daily papers point out that this agree-

TRACTION AND RAILROAD ACCI-DENTS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

Ann Arbor Excursion Wrecked Near Cadillac-Milk Trains in Collision -Trolley Passengers Injured.

CADILLAC, Mich., Aug. 3.-An excursion train on the Ann Arbor Railway, made up of eleven coaches and carrying 700 people, was wrecked six miles north of this place to-day. So far as known no one was killed, but about a dozen persons were injured,

G. S. YOUNG, Alma, hurt about head and G. D. BOARDMAN, Mount Pleasant, back and hip badly bruised.

OTIS SPRAGUE, Alma, back and leg badly bruised.

G. E. GILLIES, Alma, right arm fractured W. E. HOOVER, Findlay, O., right knee injured and other slight injuries. HENRY DAY, Cadillac, several ribs frac-

tured and head cut.

WILLIAM ORR, Cadillac, back badly injured and other injuries; quite serious. A. J. HARRINGTON, Oshkosh, Wis., back seriously injured; hurt internally. A. C. KRATE, Durand, head cut and other slight injuries.

HENRY WEBSTER, Alma, back and side injured The train was bound from Durand to Crystal Lake and Frankfort, and was running about thirty-five miles an hour. is believed the wreck was caused by the flange breaking on one of the wheels of the

combination baggage and smoking car next to the engine. FIFTEEN PASSENGERS HURT.

Wreck on an Electric Line at Elgin. Ill., with Serious Results.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 3.-In a street-car collision here this afternoon two cars were telescoped and several persons were seriously injured. A switch to a siding on less seriously injured. Those most seriously hurt were:

broken; badly cut and injured internally; FRANK MINARD, Carpentersville, both

legs broken; injured internally; serious. MRS. D. C. HUNTER and two children. MRS. M. EBERLEIN and daughter, badly cut and bruised.

MILK TRAINS COLLIDE.

Four Persons Killed on the O. & W.

Near Middletown, N. Y. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3 .- A headon collision between milk trains on the Delaware county, to-day resulted in the death of four persons, the wrecking of two engines and the ditching of several cars.

ANDY O'NEIL, Norwich, engineer of the south-bound train. ROBERT REESE, this city, fireman of the same train.

MICHAEL TULLEY, this city, trainman of the same train. BENJAMIN ST. JOHN, engineer of the

MORE QUARANTINE DISORDERS AT HANCOCK COUNTY LINE.

Another very interesting feature of this Traffic on the Indianapolis & Eastern Resumed Sunday, but Again Interrupted at Charlottesville.

SHERIFF LARRABEE IN CHARGE

MISPLACED RAIL DISCOVERED BY THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Alleged Discovery of Plot to Dynamite a Car Leads to Placing of Guards on Company Property.

STATEMENTS BY THE COMPANY

PROSECUTIONS OF CHARLOTTES VILLE RIOTERS TO BE MADE.

Manager Chipman Declares No Step Has Been Taken Outside the Law -Director Binford's Views.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Aug. 3.-The Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company resumed running its cars to-day. These were not molested until this afternoon, when a carload of passengers from Knightstown were held up at the Hancock county line at the west edge of Charlottesville, and was compelled to return to this city. A large log had been placed on the track, and reply to-day. Sheriff Larrabee, of Hancock county, with seventy-five armed deputies, was on the scene with orders to enforce the quarantine and prevent the cars going through. Some of the recalcitrant passengers were forced lists to their own agents in other States. bodily by the sheriff and his deputies to enter another car and return. The motorman, John Curry, and the conductor, Oliver Hill, who were arrested yesterday on the first trip, were rearrested this afternoon. Elmer J. Binford, of Greenfield, one of the directors of the company, furnished bond, and they were released to-night.

The cars were running regularly as far as the county line, but they did not attempt to run further. A rail was found misplaced this morning, and the company is afraid of the possibility of a wreck if it attempts to run through.

It was reported to-night that a plot had been discovered under way to dynamite one of the company's bridges and part of the track before morning. The company's men who had been ordered to the scene were impressed into the service this afternoon by the sheriff, but to-night a force of fifteen or twenty men was taken to the scene armed and ordered to patrol the track and shoot, if necessary, any intruders on the company's property. Elmer J. Bin ford, of Greenfield, one of the directors, was on the scene to remain all night, and he declared that the cars would be run as usual and that the company would protect its interests and those of its patrons at any

It is expected that the quarantine will be lifted to-morrow and both the company and the people of Charlottesville are wrought to the highest tension. The villagers are out en masse and violence probably will follow an attempt to run the cars through. The company, on the other hand, declares that the law is with it and that a common carrier cannot be stopped or delayed. The leader of the mob is said to be a merchant of Charlottesville, who, it is alleged, is afraid of the effect on business in the village if the quarantine is broken.

Mr. Binford said to the Journal to-night "We will fight these cases through the courts and send these men who have resorted to violence to the penitentiary if it costs us \$50,000. We do not propose to tolerate such business. We shall prosecute the sheriff and every officer who has had anything to do with this action and will prosecute every man who was implicated in

these violent demonstrations. Word reached here at midnight that at 11 o'clock to-night the coroner of Hancock county arrived at Charlottesville with warrants sworn out at Greenfield by officers of the traction company, and arrested Sheriff Larrabee, Constable Walker, of Charlottesville, and W. F. Lane, the Char-CHARLES NYE, Owosso, back and chest | with them to Greenfield. The charges involved obstruction of traffic and the placing of dangerous obstructions on the

MANAGER CHIPMAN'S STATEMENT.

Company Is Keeping Within the Law and Will Prosecute Lawbreakers.

John W. Chipman, general manager of the Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company, in speaking last night of the trouble on his road near Charlottesville, said: "This whole trouble has started because the people of Charlottesville think we are running our cars unlawfully. We were

ready six weeks ago to run cars over that branch, but we respected the wishes of the people and did not open the line until Saturday. Then it was done only after we had a committee of five doctors and a number of citizens from Greenfield go to Knightstown and pronounce the conditions safe. More than that, the health officers of Rush and field raised the quarantine in their respective localities. The health officer of Hancock county has refused to do so.

"Saturday night and yesterday the citizens of Charlottesville placed obstructions on a steam road, they would be severely dealth with. In doing such work they are endangering lives and property. are operating under the same laws that govern steam roads and in this particular case we may cause some uneasiness to a

few residents of Charlottesville. "The citizens of Knightstown have taken holti of the smallpox situation in a most heroic and intelligent way. I am advised by the health officer of the town that not a single case outside of the hospital requires medical attention. Our cars will continue to run desnite the fact that a few people in Charlottesville have become so bold as to loosen the rails by drawing FRANK WARNER, motorman, leg out the spikes. To-night we have a large force of men watching the tracks and our property at Knightstown.'

WILL DIE TO-DAY.

Aaron Halle, Who Killed His Sweetheart in New York in 1900.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 .- After two stays of judgment since June 24, 1900, when he was sentenced to die six weeks later in the electric chair, Aaron Halle, the murderer of his sweatheart. Miss Mary Brannigan. will be executed to-morrow at Sing Sing. tained a remarkable stoicism. There has been no evidence of bravado, only a complete indifference as to his fate and an evident exaltation over the commission of

the crime On May 16, 1900, Halle proposed marriage to Miss Brannigan. She thought their diftar again repeating the proposal of mar- ent because of long illness.

riage to her as she stood behind a sales counter, he had fired two shots, from which she died in ten minutes. Crowds in the store were horrified, and when the police came Halle was waiting to receive

TOOK A DOSE OF POISON.

them, calmly rolling a cigarette.

Louisville Sailor Who Had Failed in Naval Examination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-Given E. Brocar, a landsman of the United States cruiser Montgomery lying at the Brooklyn navy yard, committed suicide by taking poison on board the vessel to-day. It is thought his recent failure to pass an examination for naval yeoman caused him to become despondent and kill himself. Brocar was in his nineteenth year, and had only recently been recruited into the service. He belonged to a well-known family of Louisville, Ky., and at the request of the family the body will be sent there to-morrow. Brocar was transferred from the receiving ship Columbia at about the time he received the news that he had proved entirely eligible for the promotion sought with the single exception of defective eye-

AT OYSTER BAY.

Severe Storm Keeps the President In-

doors After Morning Service. OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 3.-President Roosevelt and his family passed a quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill. No official visitors were received.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by four of the children, attended divine service at Christ Episcopal Church. Scarcely had they reached home when the most severe thunderstorm of the summer broke over this part of Long island, forcing them to remain indoors during the Duty of Respect for the Governmentgreater part of the afternoon. Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, who have just returned from England, will be guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-morrow.

WILL FILE A DEMURRER.

Enjoined Chicago Packers Will Make Their Answer To-Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- The Tribune to-morrow will say: "The Chicago packers who were enjoined on May 20 by the United States Circuit Court from conspiring to fix arbitrarily the prices of meat will file their

'From sources deeply interested in the controversy it is learned the reply will be in the form of a demurrer to the issuance of an injunction on the ground that it is no violation of the interstate-commerce law for the packers to ship goods and price

THE WAY GEN. SMITH CONDUCTED THE SAMAR CAMPAIGN.

Statement by the War-Worn Veteran Since His Return from the Philippine Service.

LIKE A SOLDIER

HAS NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE OF HIS RETIREMENT.

Cholera Increasing in the Provinces of Luzon-Reception Planned for Governor Taft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3 .- Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who returned last Friday from Manila, will spend several days in this city and then go to his home in Portsmouth, O. Speaking on the subject for the first time since his arrival, General Smith said of his forced retirement from the

"It was an unwelcome surprise to me. naturally suposed that I would receive a reprimand as a result of the verdict of the court-martial, but nothing more. I have always tried to do my duty in a consicentious manner and conduct myself as a soldier. I am still in the government's service and not at liberty to discuss recent personal occurrences. I could be as readily court-martialed now as if I were not on the

"I am feeling first rate; never better in lottesville leader of the mob, and returned | my life; in fact I was with the Twelfth and Seventeenth before I was promoted. spent most of the time I was in the islands in and around Samar. I always tried to do what seemed best for the service in both districts. The natives of Luzon seem considerably more civilized than those of the other islands. Some of those in Samar are nothing but savages, and, of course, cannot be treated like civilized people. They all would resort to most barbarous methods of warfare at times. instances of the torture and slaughter of American soldiers are very numerous. Any one of my commands know that they were not unduly severe with the natives. I have always tried to conduct my campaigns according to military regulations.

"There is no use asking me to talk about other things. It would not be military. It would be no use. I am a soldier and take what is coming to me. It is not for me to say whether I deserve it or not. I have done what I thought was right and am ready to settle down in quiet.'

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

crease in the Provinces. MANILA, Aug. 3.-While cholera is decreasing in Manila, the reports received on the tracks, whereas, if this were done from the provinces show a large number of cases and deaths. Last Saturday there

> Since the outbreak of the epidemic there have been throughout the archipelago a total of 21,408 cases of cholera and 16,105 and their religious faith from their fellowdeaths. It is believed that many cases were not reported, and the total number of cases is estimated at 28,000. Forty-eight Americans and eighteen Europeans have died in Manila since the outbreak.

Reception for Governor Taft.

day, to meet Governor Taft, who is renila. The Chamber of Commerce and the Federal party are now arranging to give arrival.

Bandit Preferred Drowning.

MANILA, Aug. 3.-Pablo Mauras, a bandit who had terrorized the island of Romblon for the past ten years, was captured by the native constabulary on the neighboring island of Sibuyan. With his arms bound he was placed in a boat to be conveyed to Rombion, but sprang overboard interests would be fatal to those interests in a dash for liberty, and was drowned.

Triple Crime in Oklahoma.

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 3.-At their home here to-day, Joseph Podawoski stabbed his wife four times in the back, the blade enferent religious views were sufficient to bar | tering the right lung; stabbed his twelvetheir marriage. Pawning his overcoat for | year-old daughter twice, and then shot him-\$5 he announced to a fellow-bartender that | self and cut his throat. Podawoski died a he was about to purchase a revolver and few hours later. His wife and daughter kill Miss Brannigan. Within an hour, af- probably will die. The man was despond-

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S VIEW OF

The Prelate Counsels Moderation to His Fellow-Churchmen While Present Negotiations Are Pending.

SOME CATHOLIC PROTESTS.

INTERESTS ARE IN SAFE HANDS

AND REALLY ARE NOT MATTERS FOR CATHOLICS TO DISCUSS.

When the Church and Government Agree It Will Be Time Enough for Them to Worry.

CATHOLICS MUST BE CAREFUL

IT IS EASY TO AROUSE PREJUDICE TO THEIR INJURY.

Some People Born to Clamor-The Archbishop's Position.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.-Archbishop Ireland, preaching this morning in the Cathedrai, said:

"The Apostle Paul gives this counsel, 'Not to be more wise than it behoove thee to be wise, but wise unto sobriety, and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith.' In the mind of the apostle, things most excellent, if made use of in undue measure and without proper regard to circumstances, of time and place, change into things perilous and hurtful And this is undoubtedly what is happening in the case of the firey zeal in defense of Catholic interests which seems to be coveting an explosion at the present time among certain classes of American Catholics. The interests of the church, it is said, are made to suffer at the hands of the government in its newly acquired dependencies, and the call to arms sounded from the rostrums of Catholic societies, and through the columns of Catholic papers, to the perturbation of the whole Catholic body, and, indeed, of the whole country. The moment has come to say to Catholics-be wise, be zealous, unto sobriety and according as God hath divided to every one to measure faith-and such counsel I take the liberty to give to my

"Who are they who complain and protest and call upon Catholics to be up and doing? Are they those who might claim to represent the church in its general, or even local interests? Has the sovereign Pontiff spoken? Certainly he has not complained; rather, has he been heard from in very different tones. Have the ecclesiastical authorities in the dependencies invoked our aid? In no instance have they so acted; where they have been heard from, as in the case of Porto Rico and of Cuba, it was to tell us in plainest words that they had no grievance, although from irresponsible sources it had been on several previous occasions dinned into our ears that the church was robbed and persecuted in both these islands. Bishop Blenck, of Porto Rico, openly rejoices that the American flag rather than the Spanish guards his diocese; and the hierarchy in Cuba are thanking God that church interests there were settled by the government of Washington before a Cuban parliament was allowed to sit down in Havana. The archbishops of the States meet together once a year in Washingtoneach one representing the whole hierarchy. It cannot be said that they are heedless of the welfare of the church; and yet they have sounded no alarm.

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS. "Whatever complaints have been heard ome from individual Catholics or from societies of Catholics; in neither case is there warrant to represent others than the men themselves, or the societies themselves, who do speak. Societies of Catholics are organized for purposes of their own, usually with the intent to secure special aid or comfort to such as are members thereof. Restricted to those purposes, they are within their sphere, and are entitled to respect. To venture beyond those purposes and assume general direction of the church is quite another thing. It must be remembered that there are hundreds of laymen, members of no mutual benevolent society, who have commissioned no society to speak for them. It must, too, be remembered that soldiers of the church, as | ceded to the fair grounds as follows: soldiers of an army of whatsoever kind, whether single or whether in companies or regiments, must await the action of the commanders before they undertake to act for the whole organization. 'Be wise according as God hath divided to every one

the measure of faith. There are some very important matters to be considered by Catholics before grievances are proclaimed or action is taken to remedy them. The utmost care must previously be had to make one's self sure the grievances do exist and that they are of sufficient magnitude to be taken hold of in a manner to awaken public attention. To complain, either when there is no reason or when the reason is slight and unimportant, is to weaken one's position in the presence of real or serious grievances, if at any time such may exist. The habit of querulousness brings inevitably the penalty, that of being passed over unceremoniously on all occasions, even when now and then the matter complained of deserves attention. Then, too, to complain needlessly is to be guilty of injustice toward men and institutions, the iniquity of the act being the more grievous as the men or the institu-Henry counties and of the city of Green- Fewer Cases in Manila, but an In- tions that are the objects of it rise in dignity of importance. The government of the nation, as few other things, call for fair treatment and respect on the part of citizens; public attacks upon it, overt suspiciousness of its acts and motives beget disloyalty and lower among the people civic virtue, the lifeblood of national life and were 605 cases and 525 deaths from cholera

security "Catholics have in the past suffered much from calumny and distrust, and in their defense their appeal has been to fair play and to honest judgment. Of the equitable treatment which they claim for themselves citizens and for the country, let them in their turn be high exemplars in their own dealings with their fellow-citizens and with

the country. NEED FOR CAUTION. "Most cautious at all times must Catholics

in America be not to stir up latent pre-MANILA, Aug. 3.-The United States judice and smothered animosities, of transport General Alva will leave here for which, experience teaches, there is no small Singapore, Straits Settlements, next Tues- share here and there in the community, and which but little provocation is needed turning from Rome, and bring him to Ma- to fan into fire and flame. Better, often, it is to endure some suffering than to give banquets in Governor Taft's honor on his a pretext for opposition and social turmoil. Nothing is to be more dreaded in America than hatred and warring among citizens in the name of religion, and it behooves all classes of the population to do their utmost to nurture and maintain peace and harmony It behooves Catholics, even more than to be models of prudence and good will in this regard. simplest approach among them to form a political party on the basis of religious and fatal to public peace. It is quite easy for a few to kindle a fire which will threaten ravage to a whole community. and which a whole community will find it an arduous task to extinguish. "Nor is public agitation necessary in America to redress grievances if grievances origin, as is more often the case, from

mere inadvertence, or as it more rarely

happens from malice, a forethought on the

pared to stand by what I here say, there is always redress from grievances so far as circumstances may allow, if it is sought through quiet and reasonable methods from the high representatives of the government. Let justice be done to America; in no other country is there government so fairminded, so impartial, so willing to treat all classes of citizens with absolute justice, as that with which we are blessed in America.

"And let Catholics be careful lest by imprudent agitation and repeated mistrust of the government of America they instill into the minds of many of their fellow-citizens the notion that as Catholics they are disposed to form themselves into a people apart, ever dissatisfied with America and its institution, ever ready to complain, ever anxious to find a plea upon which to rest their murmurings. The Catholic body will never prosper in America unless it be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the country and with a deep love for its welfare. To be one with the country is the lesson which Pope Leo is ceaselessly teaching Catholics in every country; it is the lesson which I am confident he would wish Catholics in America to take to heart and to practice, even were there in so doing

some sacrifice to be made. IN OTHER HANDS.

"As to matters in the Philippine Islands,

we cannot discuss them. They are for the time being put beyond our reach, since they are the subject of negotiation between the government of America and the sovereign Pontiff. To take, at the present, such matters into our own hands, would be to mistrust the wisdom and the good will of the sovereign Pontiff, and of this loyal Catholics should not be capable. It would be to treat with discourteous ingratitude the administration in Washington, and this, as true Americans, Catholics will not permit themselves to do. The logic of the situation in presence of strange complications for church and state, arising from a change of sovereignty in the Philippine islands, pointed to a mutual conference between the head of the church and a representative of the state as the proper and dignified way to a final and peaceful solution. Leo XIII saw this; Theodore Roosevelt saw this. Leo took the initiative, proposed the conference and asked the government to express frankly and thoroughly its views, the President and his advisers accepted the proposal. What more could have been done by the administration to prove its good will and sense of justice? If the administration had refused to send a representative to have been, and now, when it has sent a representative to Rome and agrees to the (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 3.)

COLOMBIANS AND INSURGENTS STILL ENGAGED AT AGUA DULCE.

Latest Information Is that the Battle Is Being Fought Desperately-News Is Hard to Get.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- "Battle still being fought desperately." These were the words contained in a dispatch received at the Colombian legation to-night from General Salazar, the Governor of the Department of Panama, and

awaiting additional news of this battle. The understanding here is that the government's force of about 7,000 men is engaged with a large portion of the revolutionists, who have in the Department of Panama about 4,000 men in all. Agua Dulce, though only seventy-five miles from Panama, is in an inaccessible part of the country for ready communica-

tion. It requires eight days to make the

overland journey, while the water com-

test which has been in progress since

Tuesday at Agua Dulce, when the Colom-

bian revolutionists began to attack that

ried on mainly by the small boats.

FORMER ARMY AND NAVY MEMBERS GATHERED AT HAMILTON.

Great Parade the Chief Feature on Sunday-General Miles Present-Programme for the Week.

HAMILTON, O., Aug. 3 .- The German Army and Navy Association of North America attracted thousands to Hamilton thousands of good and influential Catholic | to-day. The morning concert in the public square was followed by a banner presentation, and then the grand parade pro-

> First Division-Police, Grand Marshal Franz Kraft with staff and General Miles; Miami band, squadron of German cavalry, with Uncle Sam's Sons of Veterans, Knights of St. John, Catholic Knights of Ohio, city and county officials and executive committee in carriages. Second Division-Officers of the league in carriages, First Regiment band, Landwehr Verein, Cincinnati; Militar Verein, Cincinnati; Landwehr Verein, Covington, Ky.;

Militar Verein, Indianapolis; Kreiger Ver-

ein. Galion.

Third Division-Drum corps, Akron; Landwehr Verein, Akron; Kreiger Verein, Cleveland; Kreiger Verein, Columbus; Kreiger Verein, Terre Haute; Kreiger Verein, Chicago; Landwehr Verein, Toledo; Kreiger Verein, Wheeling. Fourth Division-Hamilton band, Kreiger Verein, St. Louis; Kreiger Verein, Pittsburg and Allegheny; delegations of military societies from distant cities; Kreiger Verein. Batesville, Fort Wayne and Ham-

Fifth Division-Miami drum corps, Fest Choir, Singing Society "Harmonia." Middletown; Monkey Mutual Aid Society, Bavarian Benevolent Society and Bavarian Section No. 1, Hamilton; Brewers' Benevo- | again disturbed. lent Society; German Kreiger Benevolent Society, Hamilton. At the grand stand Bundes President Frank Erling, of St. Paul, and others de-

livered addresses, and the Fest Choir of the United Singers rendered music. Tonight there was a display of fireworks directed by W. Herms, of St. Louis, followed by a drill under Comrade Gustave Burkhardt, of Cincinnati, The convention will begin at 9 a. m. tomorrow and continue until Wednesday night, when the Deutscher Kreiger Bund

of North America will close with a farewell reception at Comrade Louis Fischer's musical exchange. The German Veterans' Association of North America was first organized in 1884 by a few societies of German veterans. among which was the German Landroehr. of Cincinnati, the oldest and now incorporated. It consists of sixty-six societies, with over four thousand members.

ARRESTED AS A LYNCHER.

Marylander Accused by Virginia Anthorities Is in Custody.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.-Harry Nipple was arrested in Frederick to-day on information furnished by the sheriff of Loudon county, Virginia, charging him with being implicated in the lynching of Craven, at Leesburg, Va., on Thursday night. Nipple was taken before Justice Wood, but was town proper as a compliment to the brigaremanded to jail for a further hearing. which, at the request of the Virginia au- fair it was decided that it would be better thorities, was postponed until next week. to have the parade take place within the He has employed counsel to resist his removal to Virginia.

Nipple, who is a resident of Frederick, had been arrested in Leesburg, it is alleged, for being disorderly and was confined in the jail at that place at the time the mob which lynched Craven attempted do exist, whether such grievances have to break in. Nipple, it is charged, assisted the mob and was seen wielding one of the sledge hammers with which the door of Craven's cell was smashed in. After the part of individual officials of the govern- lynching Nipple is alleged to have escaped ment. I say it advisedly, and I am pre- and returned to his home in Frederick.

STRIKERS THROW STONES AT THE SOLDIERS AT SHENANDOAH.

Three Organized Attacks Made During the Night, One Soldier Is Struck, One Rioter Captured.

ENTIRE REGIMENT UNDER ARMS

SEVERAL SHOTS ARE FIRED, BUT NO

ONE IS INJURED.

Gen. Gobin Orders the Men. in Event

of Future Attacks, to Shoot to Kill

and Investigate Afterward.

STREET-CAR STRIKERS

OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA AND KEN-TUCKY TOWNS AFFECTED.

RIOT

Police Make No Efforts to Quell the Disturbances and the Situation Becomes Very Critical.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 3,-The entire Rome, verily what clamorings there would | Eighth Regiment was called to arms during last night as a result of three attacks made by a band of men in ambush who threw stones at the troops now in camp on the plateau outside the town. These attacks are becoming so frequent that Brigadier General Gobin has decided to adopt stern measures to end them. To-night a double guard supplied with ball cartridges surrounds the camp and the sentries have been instructed that if last night's stonethrowing is repeated they must shoot to kill and investigate afterwards. One of the attacking party, a Lithuanian named William Stopanitz, is under arrest and is confined in the guard tent, and the provost marshal is on the trail of others. It is not known how many were in the crowd, but the officers of the Eighth Regiment believe the number to have been more than a

The first attack, according to Colonel Theodore F. Hoffman, was made at 10:45 o'clock last night. Private Payne, of Company I, on sentry duty, saw a party of men on the Mahanoy City road which were in answer to a message asking that separates the camp of the Eighth Regiofficial for information regarding the con- ment from the Twelfth. He commanded the men to halt and called the corporal of the guard, but before the latter could respond a shower of stones and rocks were thrown place. The officials here are anxiously at the sentry. One rock struck him on the chest, knocking him down and causing his gun to fall from his hands. He immediately

jumped up and fired several shots in th air. As he did so, the men ran down the road and were pursued by several strangers. The outpost, which had been stationed some distance from the camp, heard the shots and one of the pickets captured munication is very irregular, and is car- | Stopanitz as he came running down the road. The others escaped.

The shooting aroused the whole camp and the Eighth Regiment was put under arms and Companies B, E and K were immediately ordered out in skirmish lines. They beat the underbrush and laurel, which is five or six feet high all around the camp, but they could find no one. The regiment was then called to quarters and fifteen minutes later another shower of stones was thrown at the stable guard, which is located south of the Eighth Regiment. The guard turned out and three men were seen running along the road in the opposite direction from where the outpost was sta-

tioned. The strangers were not pursued. Soon after 3 o'clock this morning the third and last attack was made and it was of such a nature that the bugler, under orders from Colonel Hoffman, sounded the whole regiment to arms. This time the stable guard was again the object of the mysterious attack. Stones in volleys were thrown at the guard and at the sentries near by. On account of the laurel, undernot see the offenders. However, the sentries fired about a dozen shots into the bushes, but no one was hit. Some of the bullets went whistling over the tents of the sleeping soldiers of the Twelfth regi-

ment across the road. The noise of the firing and the bugle call to arms stirred up the Twelfth Regiment and the Governor's troop of cavalry, which is located close to the Eighth Regiment. Colonel Clement, of the Twelfth Regiment, sent out detachments to investigate the trouble, as did also Captain Ott, in command of the cavalry. The Eighth Regiment, Colonel Hoffman said, was under arms and ready for action in three minutes. Another thorough investigation was made without result, and then the command, after standing in formation for thirty minutes, was called to quarters and with

Colonel Hoffman made a full report t Brigadier General Gobin, searching The prisoner said there were only four men in the body. He gave the name of one of them as Michael Lavotiz and said he did not know who the others were, While under examination he made several contradictory statements. General Gobin says that he will turn Stopanitz over to the civil authorities to-morrow. He will be placed in Pottsville jail. The brigadier general said he had issued orders that stringent measures be taken with all such offenders.

"I have ordered several rounds of ball cartridges to be issued to each sentry, he said. "and that the officers of the guard be instructed to have them used. The guard at the camp will also be increased." Colonel Hoffman said he did not know whether the stone throwing was done to anoy the troops or to see what the regiment would or could do. "Last night's occurrence demonstrates that we can be ready for any emergency in three minutes." he said, "and hereafter we will stand no nonsense and will give a bullet for each stone." The colonel said there is an ugly feeling among many persons against the troops. Reports are being made to him daily of soldiers being elbowed and otherwise annoyed on the streets. It was the intention of Colonel Hoffman to give a parade in the dier-general, but owing to last night's af-

a large Sunday crowd out. The regimental chaplain held services in the morning, and in the afternoon each command gave dress parade. To-morrow the cavalry wil be sent out on a short march. Gener Gobin to-day gave out the following state

The soldiers spent a quiet day. There was

"The published reports to the effect the members of the National Guard refuse to work in laying water pipe to the cam and that certain soldiers had suggest